**Immigration during the “Gilded Age”**

1. “Push and Pull” factors
2. *Push* factors are reasons that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people from their home like poverty, war, religious or political persecution, overcrowding and a lack of jobs.
3. *Pull* factors are reasons that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to a new country like freedom, wealth, jobs, family, etc.
4. Ellis Island/ Angel Island
5. Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty became known as the “golden door” into America and were symbolic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ellis Island became a major receiving station for immigrants in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Most immigrants entering Ellis Island were coming from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. It was a very busy place with thousands coming into New York every day. Often times people’s names were “Americanized” to quicken the process.
9. Angel Island in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the receiving station for most Asians coming into America and was completed in 1910. Generally speaking people coming in through Angel Island had a much more difficult time entering the US then at Ellis Island.
10. Many Americans were anti-Catholic, anti-Asian and unions were generally anti-immigrant.
11. Patterns- “Old” and “New” Immigrants
12. Old immigrants (entered before 1885) were generally from countries like England, Ireland, Germany and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries like Sweden and Norway. The first wave of Chinese also falls into this category.
13. Some of the old immigrants already spoke the native language, had similar customs and generally had an easier time **assimilating.**
14. Many were also Protestant.
15. New immigrants (entered after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) were generally from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Poland, Greece, Russia, and Hungary). There were also many more Asians coming from Japan and China.
16. Few spoke English.
17. The ones coming from Europe were primarily Catholic or Jewish while the Asians were primarily Buddhist or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and assimilated much slower.
18. Arrival
19. Most had to find work as quickly as possible. They stayed in the cities where they arrived in neighborhoods where they found others from their home countries.
20. One neighborhood in N.Y.C was called the “most crowded place in the world”.
21. Ethnic neighborhoods
22. Cities across the U.S. had Italian, Jewish, Chinese, German, Hungarian and Irish neighborhoods.
23. These neighborhoods kept many of the traditions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and religious beliefs alive from the “old country”.
24. The poorer ethnic neighborhoods were called “slums” or “ghettos”.
25. Most immigrants were striving to learn English as quickly as possible as it was viewed as an important step to American citizenship.
26. Problems
27. The “Nativist” were people who wanted to keep “America for the Americans”. Many had been immigrants themselves.
28. The unions were threatened by throngs of immigrants competing for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
29. Irish and Chinese immigrants were the most targeted immigrant groups at this time.
30. Chinese Exlusion
31. Many Chinese had come for the 1849 Gold Rush and planned on going home.
32. To many Americans and other immigrants, the Chinese religious practices, foods and the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” were completely foreign.
33. As the prejudice towards the Chinese grew, unions pressured the U.S. government to pass the “Chinese Exclusion Act” of 1882 which specifically blocked any more Chinese workers from entering the U.S. (This law remained on the books until 1943).
34. A group known as the “American Protective Association” wanted to ban all immigration into the U.S.